

In today's Jordan Times...
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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

There will be a gradual drop in temperature, with northwesterly moderate winds, freshening at midday. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 39, Aqaba 38, Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent, Aqaba 45 per cent.

ians chant h to Reagan'

Sept. 8 (R) - Hundreds of demonstrators paraded through the city today in a protest against the South African invasion of Angola, according to the Angolan news agency Angop. The agency said the Angolan leader as he addressed a crowd that President's administration rep- "the most refined of expansionism, the ice and encouraging in various areas of the Lt. Col. Evaristo gos, a government and member of the MPLA-Workers' highest body, the polit- said the Angolan were not isolated in aggle and could appeal ernational help to South African aggres- according to Angop. The ency said Col. Domim- constantly interrupted ous of "Death to as he denounced called a perfect mating hington and Pretoria. imperialists know that [be] by our side to expel h Africans from the ion," he said.

t troops ise inside h borders

AW, Sept. 8 (R) - Pol- television tonight t that Soviet troops ing part in joint exer- h the Polish army oland. The report coin- h the continuation of viet war games near s land and Baltic Sea s but there was no indi- of any immediate con- Television viewers clips of Soviet tanks across open plains. A ntator said the exercises icked by years of trad- were important for dual defence needs of countries.

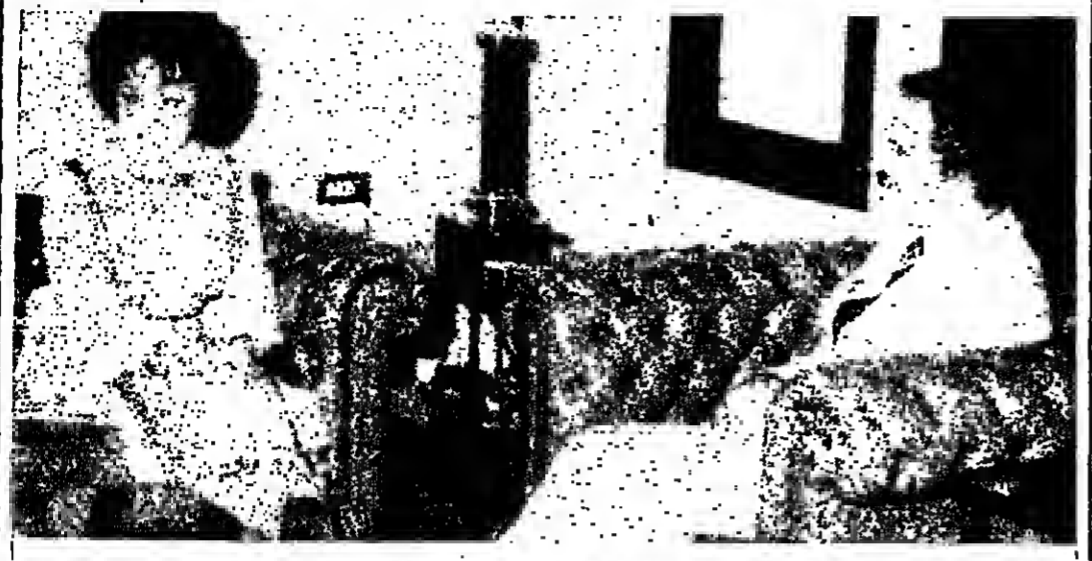
loans d cations

AN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - extended by the Indus- velopment Bank (IDB) trial and touristic pro- n the past five-year ment plan from 1975- 81 JD 23,680,000, an e by 20.8 per cent from itally projected loans the period of the plan. a sible source at the IDB He said the source said 292 ial and touristic projects benefited from these He said investment costs e projects reached some million. The investments public sector benefiting ese loans totalled JD 35 1, an increase by 134 per of the loans expected for e period, he said. The added that the IDB con- to the Jordanian mic projects reached 000, an increase by 418 n than was expected. ource said the bank's con- utions were phased out on omic projects, includ- 0' new projects. The s explained that the bank d the necessary financess e implementation of big rial and touristic projects h organising banking s including several com- al banks, finance houses urance companies in the ry.

m claims stinians ate truce

AVIV, Sept. 8 (R) - The chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Eitan, today accused tinians of breaking the fire in South Lebanon. aimed there had been fire- incidents, and altogether stinians had broken the week-old ceasefire 15 y opening fire, laying and other acts.

Hassan receives Tokyo senator



AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received the visiting Japanese senator, Mrs. Yoshiko Ohtaka and reviewed Japanese-Jordanian relations. Crown Prince Hassan lauded Japan's interest in the Middle East issues, particularly the Palestine issue, and explained to the Japanese guest the dimensions of the menace posed by the Zionists and their aggressive measures in the occupied Arab lands. He pointed out that Israel is trying to balkanise the area with the aim of domatung it. Sen. Ohtaka expressed her understanding and appreciation of the Jordanian position in particular and the Arab position in general towards the Middle East crisis. The Minister of Social Development Mrs. In'am Al Mufti also received the Japanese senator today. Mrs. Mufti briefed the Japanese guest on the tasks of her ministry, particularly the burden of the great number of Palestinian refugees in Jordan, which in turn needs more efforts and responsibilities. Sen. Ohtaka also visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with its Deputy Director General Dr. Fakhreddin Al Daghistani and several heads of departments there. Dr. Daghistani briefed the Japanese senator on the various activities of the RSS. He also reviewed the aspects of cooperation between the RSS and the Japanese government.

Qatari crown prince arrives today

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - The Qatari Crown Prince, Defence Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Sheikh Hamad Ibn Khalifah Al Thani will arrive in Amman on Wednesday for a three-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. Sheikh Hamad will have talks with Crown Prince Hassan and high-ranking Jordanian officials on the fraternal relations between the two countries and the means to strengthen them. They will also review the various issues of interest to the area and the Arab World in general. Sheikh Hamad will be accompanied in the visit by the Qatari Finance and oil minister, the minister of state for foreign affairs and several high-ranking Qatari officials.

Qadhafi calls for closer Arab-communist ties

BEIRUT, Sept. 8 (R) - Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has called for closer coordination between Arab states and communist bloc countries against the United States. Speaking at an official dinner in Tripoli last night for Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Col. Qadhafi said that Mr. Husak was visiting Libya at a time of "intensified imperialist conspiracies against Libya and the socialist states." The Libyan news agency JANA reported. He said the visit showed solidarity by Czechoslovakia with the Libyan people when they faced direct armed aggression by the United States. Col. Qadhafi was referring to the Aug. 19 clash in which U.S. planes shot down two Libyan fighters during U.S. naval manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sirte. "This armed aggression by a big power has convinced us that it is inevitable to consolidate cooperation and increase cohesion between the progressive forces in the world," he said. Col. Qadhafi said Dr. Husak's visit marked a strengthening of ties between the communist bloc and the Arab Steadfastness Front, grouping Libya, Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). "We want to assert to you tonight our preparedness to develop this friendship and push this cooperation forward to new stages," JANA quoted the Libyan leader as saying. Dr. Husak, who arrived in Libya yesterday, is on the first leg of a tour that will also include Ethiopia and South Yemen. The three countries he is visiting signed a friendship treaty last month directed against U.S. influence in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Dr. Husak is the first communist leader to visit them since the pact was signed in Aden on Aug. 19. Dr. Husak said his visit would contribute to "joint efforts in the struggle for peace and against the dangerous policy of imperialism."

Next bomb will be at Majlis, Khomeini warns

BEIRUT, Sept. 8 (Agencies) - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned today that the Majlis, Iran's parliament, was the next most likely bombing target for secular leftist guerrillas seeking to overthrow his fundamentalist regime. In a speech broadcast by the state run Tehran Radio and monitored in Beirut, Ayatollah Khomeini said he has asked Parliament Speaker Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Rafsanjani to ascertain that the Majlis guards were all trustworthy. "I have repeatedly told Rafsanjani the Majlis is important and is certainly a target," the 81-year-old revolutionary patriarch said. "Those responsible for its security should be persons known and trusted 100 per cent." Ayatollah Khomeini spoke to the central committee of the ruling Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

Moscow denies troop presence in Angola

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (R) - The Soviet Union said today that South Africa had resorted to "disinformation" in reporting that foreigners were fighting in the ranks of South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) guerrillas forces. Up to now Moscow has not commented on the reports issued by Pretoria last week that a Soviet warrant officer had been captured and two Soviet lieutenant-colonels killed during the South African incursion into Angola. Today the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said South Africa was trying both to destroy and discredit SWAPO, which is fighting Pretoria's rule over Namibia (South West Africa). "Thus the South African propaganda services resort to open disinformation, declaring that SWAPO has no bases in Namibia and that foreigners are fighting in the ranks of the liberation forces," Pravda said. Pravda said the reports of a foreign presence in SWAPO's ranks were meant largely for the benefit of the United States. "This canard has the purpose of justifying Washington's open policy of rapprochement with the racist (South African) regime," it said.

Copts come under pressure to accept crackdown

Cairo says professor, student behind Muslim-Coptic rivalry

CAIRO, Sept. 8 (Agencies) - A Christian university professor who obtained his doctorate in agronomy in the Soviet Union and a Muslim law student are the prime suspects in the government's investigation of alleged efforts to spark religious strife in Egypt, security sources said today. The two men are among 1,536 people rounded up by security forces last week for allegedly "contributing directly or indirectly to aggravating sectarian strife." President Anwar Sadat has said he will "show no mercy in punishing those found guilty." Among the arrests are eight bishops of the Coptic Christian church and a similar number of Muslim preachers, political opponents from the right and left along with journalists, lawyers and university professors. "For three years the Christian professor sent off offending letters to Muslim religious leaders under phoney names and from various parts of the country," said the semi-official Al Ahram newspaper. "He said provocative things about Islam and the political leadership. His letters fell in the hands of a (Muslim) student at Alexandria University who printed them and commented on good Muslims are urged to con- front the Christian crusade- plot..." The front page report named the professor as Fouad Girgis, 46, and the Muslim student as Magdi Warda, 22. It printed excerpts of a pamphlet in which it said Prof. Girgis had called Muslim preachers "wooden-headed, rock-brained idiots," and another allegedly by Mr. Warda warning Muslims "not to celebrate Christian holidays because this will make you unholy and dis-believers." Copts come under pressure Meanwhile, Egypt's Christian Copts, whose patriarch has been stripped of temporal power by President Anwar Sadat, are being urged by community leaders to accept the decision in the interests of national unity. All the signs are that the five million-strong minority will follow the advice. So far there has been no public protest against last Saturday's presidential decree appointing a committee of five bishops to take over duties from Pope Shenouda, patriarch of the Coptic church since 1971. Prayers for the Pope have been said in churches and his photo-graph has stayed on sale. "The community is sad but too divided and too vulnerable to do anything," one professional-class Copt said. The country's best-known Coptic journalist, Mousa Sabri, and four bishops issued statements of support for Mr. Sadat's crack-down on religious extremists and political opponents, which included the patriarch on his list. The bishops appointed to take over papal duties issued a statement pledging to exert all efforts to protect national unity and social peace. "God bless Sadat" "We pray to God to bless President Anwar Sadat and keep him for our country and save Egypt from any mishaps," the bishops' statement added. Mr. Sadat's announcement had the legal effect of renouncing the 1971 presidential decree accepting on behalf of the state the church's selection of Pope Shenouda as patriarch of the church. Bishop Samuel and other priests have said "the pope remains the pope" in spiritual matters. But it was not clear how far he would be able to act as the church's religious guide in future. Told of his dismissal several days before the announcement, the black-bearded pope moved into seclusion in a desert monastery at Wadi Natroun, his favourite retreat halfway between Cairo and Alexandria. He has remained there since and has been advised not to leave and not to meet Coptic congregations, according to the ruling National Democratic Party's newspaper, Mayo. His papal seal will in future be invalid, the newspaper added. Shenouda displeased Sadat For years the patriarch was reputed to have poor relations with Mr. Sadat but this did not become clear until 1980. Pope Shenouda angered the president by cancelling the church's official Easter celebrations following Muslim-Coptic clashes. A statement read out in churches referred to the persecution of Christians and said Coptic girls were being forced to marry Muslims in a few areas.

Washington rules out security pact as Begin arrives for Reagan talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (R) - Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin arrived here today from New York for his first meeting with President Ronald Reagan. As Mr. Begin arrived, a senior U.S. official, briefing reporters, discouraged speculation about new U.S.-Israeli security agreements. The official said Mr. Reagan was prepared to discuss various possibilities for improving security ties with Israel but was not ready to enter into new agreements. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in an interview with the New York Times, last week referred to "putting some meat on the bone" of U.S.-Israel security relationships. The newspaper said this could include American or joint U.S.-Israeli military exercises in Israel. Mr. Begin's visit officially begins tomorrow with a formal welcome at the White House and the first of at least three meetings with President Reagan. The U.S. official said the possibility of military exercises was not on the agenda for the talks and he did not expect the subject to come up. He said the administration had no specific proposals on stocking military supplies in Israel for use by U.S. forces in a Middle East crisis or on sharing intelligence from American surveillance satellites with the Israeli government. As for a formal treaty of alliance with Israel, he said Mr. Reagan was prepared to listen to any such proposal but U.S. thinking "has not advanced to that stage so we are not prepared to make a commitment or even comment on it in any detail." Israeli leaders have regularly suggested such a pact and offered to let U.S. forces use air bases and other facilities in Israel. Washington has not accepted the offer because of concern about harming U.S. relations with the Arab World.

Kuwait denies reports Beirut embassy guards were abducted

KUWAIT, Sept. 8 (A.P.) - Kuwait has denied as "untrue" Lebanese press reports that four Kuwaiti embassy guards in Beirut had been abducted and released last night, a foreign ministry official said. Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Faisal Salah Al Motawa was referring to reports in the Lebanese newspapers An Nahar and Al Liwa, which reported that they had received a call from a man identifying himself as Khalifa Mosleh, claiming responsibility for the alleged abduction. The two newspapers said Mr. Mosleh's brothers had been responsible for the hijack of a Kuwait Airways Boeing 737 while on a regular Beirut-Kuwait flight on July 24, 1980. They had at the time demanded the Kuwaiti government intervene to help get them the equivalent of \$750,000 they claimed was owed them by a Kuwaiti merchant. The hijacking ended after 21 hours with the safe release of all 80 passengers and crew without the claim being settled. The hijackers were granted safe conduct. An Nahar and Al Liwa published texts of a letter which they said had been distributed by Mr. Mosleh, in which he threatened, "this is the last time... Kuwait has the responsibility to lift our grievances." A Kuwaiti embassy spokesman was quoted by An Nahar as denying the report. He said none of the embassy employees had been abducted.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Israelis favour settlements TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (R) - Just over half the Israeli population favours unlimited further settlement in the occupied Arab West Bank and Gaza Strip while about 19 per cent opposes it, according to a public opinion poll published today. The poll in the Jerusalem Post newspaper said 53 per cent supported additional settlements. Another 22 per cent also favoured them under certain conditions, such as limiting their location. Of those questioned in the poll, 18.9 per cent opposed further settlement. Dr. Sara Shemer, director of the Modim Ezrach Research Centre which conducted the poll, told reporters that a high proportion of those in favour of the settlements were Israelis who had either migrated from African and Asian countries or were the children of these immigrants. A majority of these Israelis also supported Prime Minister Menachem Begin in last June's general elections. Egyptian envoy reassures Israelis OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 8 (R) - Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Saad Murtada, said today that the recent crackdown on the opposition in his country would not slow down the process of normalising Egyptian-Israeli relations. Foreign ministry officials said Mr. Murtada made the statement during a meeting with the director-general of the Israeli foreign ministry, Mr. David Kimche. The ambassador said that the normalisation process would go ahead according to plan. He also said that the recent events in Egypt would strengthen President Sadat's position and help to improve relations between the two countries, the officials said. Kuwaiti emir arrives in Turkey ANKARA, Sept. 8 (R) - Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Emir of Kuwait, arrived here today for a two-day official visit which Turkey hopes will lead to closer economic ties with the oil-rich Gulf state. Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad is the second head of state, after Pakistan's Gen. Zia ul-Haq, to visit Turkey since the military seized power there a year ago. He is expected to hold talks with Turkish head of state Gen. Kenan Evren. Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry Jassim Al Marzouk and Finance and Planning Minister Abdel Latif Al Hamad will meet Turkish ministers for discussions tomorrow. Turkish foreign ministry officials termed the visit "historical." Improved relations between Turkey and Kuwait would contribute to security of the Middle East, they said. Turkish economic planners believe increased economic and trade ties with Kuwait may also spear-head entry into the markets of other Gulf states.

ADVERTISING: AIRLINES & TRAVEL SUPPLEMENT. The JORDAN TIMES will be publishing a special supplement on the AIRLINES & TRAVEL AGENCIES operating in Jordan. Advertisements for the same will be accepted until Sept. 10. For all queries about the Supplement please contact: Irsahd Najam, 4 to 5 p.m. Phone: 67171-4, Amman.



# Haj Mazen: crops to comedy on radio, TV

By Mohammad Ayish  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN - When agriculture diploma holder Mr. Mazen Al Qubbaj joined the Arabic service of Radio Jordan in 1959, he thought he would be offering only agricultural guidance to farmers over the airwaves. But two years later, Mr. Qubbaj, known as Haj Mazen, began his long strides towards fame, and now, at the age of 45, he presents agricultural programmes on radio and television, takes leading parts in social programmes, performs in TV, radio and even presents radio commercials.

"I graduated from Khadouri school of agriculture in Tulkarm in 1955, and then worked at the agricultural guidance section at the Ministry of Agriculture in the Jerusalem area," Haj Mazen told the Jordan Times. He recalled that

for several years, he offered advice to farmers distributed among the 25 villages in his assigned area.

Then, on March 1, 1959, Haj Mazen was transferred to Radio Jordan, which, he said, enabled him to give advice not only to those 25 villages, but to farmers all over Jordan.

His first radio programme, entitled "With Farmers", was broadcast every morning. "I think the programme was successful," he said, "because it was the only local production on agriculture, linking Jordanian farmers with the Ministry of Agriculture - which was working to develop agriculture in Jordan as country's major economic asset."

Simultaneously with beginning his agricultural guidance programme, Haj Mazen joined the cast of the new situation comedy, "Abu Mahmoud's Guest House". The programme, which ran for a very successful seven years, was another chance to effect social improvements through radio. It was an opportunity to "attack bad social habits and rotten traditions that should be replaced by more advanced ones," according to Haj Mazen - who was included in the cast, among other reasons, because of what the radio management saw as his delightful rural



Mazen Al Qubbaj

West Bank accent.

But "Abu Mahmoud's Guest House" did not mark the end of Haj Mazen's way to fame. With the opening of Jordan Television in 1968, he was among the first to offer their talents to produce programmes for the new station. His contribution took the form of writing and acting in folk plays and mini-series designed to increase social awareness among the public. The television shows were followed by similar radio programmes, in which Haj Mazen played the role of a "social crusader."

"I had no academic background in dramatic production or acting, but I was acting on a candid basis without abiding by any specific script or material," he said. He added that he believes that this is the modern mode of acting - one not tied up with a script.

At present, Haj Mazen's major

TV show is "Haj Mazen's Guest House" which as another comedy is in some ways similar to the defunct "Abu Mahmoud's Guest House". But Haj Mazen thinks that, while the two share a certain social orientation, they are different in the type of topics discussed.

The weekly show "Haj Mazen's Guest House" deals with such issues as the role of the citizen in handling problems such as cholera, fire and illiteracy. He said the plot ideas of the prerecorded half-hour weekly show come from the audience itself.

But as Haj Mazen has become involved in social TV and radio programmes, he still has not lost his links with his initial agricultural broadcast projects. He now has a weekly TV programme on agriculture called "The Good Earth", which is also broadcast over the radio.

Haj Mazen's main position is at Radio Jordan, where he is in charge of agricultural and rural development programmes. His work at the television station is on a part-time basis.

On his plans for the future, Haj Mazen says that his achievements over the past 25 years are motive only for him to continue the "mission" he started out on, and he would not be tempted to assume an easier, bureaucratic post, "no matter what it is."



## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### NCC panels okays budget change

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - The financial and administrative committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) decided, at a meeting today under its chairman, Dr. Khalil Al Salim, to approve a draft amendment to the general budget for 1981. The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Salim Masa'dah and the director of the budget department.

### Symposium on Arab minorities

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - A symposium on minorities in the Arab Orient and Israel's attempt to exploit them will begin at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) on Saturday. The aim of the four-day symposium, organised by the Jordanian Centre for Research and Information, is to explore the conditions of the minorities in the area and Israel's attempts to exploit these minorities by stirring them up against the Arab states, with the aim of balkanising the area and dominating it. Several intellectuals and representatives of organisations and institutions outside Jordan will participate in the symposium.

### Arab air committee to meet

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - Jordan will participate in the meetings of the air transport committee of the Arab Civil Aviation Council, which will begin in Rabat on Oct. 7. The committee will discuss the transport projects of the council's five-year plan, particularly those implemented in 1981 and proposed for 1982. The Head of the air transport section at the Civil Aviation Department, Mr. Bassam Salaytah, will represent Jordan at the meetings.

### Anti-illiteracy day observed

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - Jordan today celebrated international anti-illiteracy day, which falls on Sept. 8 each year. Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal released a message on the occasion, saying that Jordan's interest in the problem of illiteracy is linked with its effort to nurture good citizens and a healthy society. The Education Ministry today organised an exhibition of charts, emblems, posters and books used in literacy education in Jordan and the Arab World.

### Palestinian pilgrims leave Sept. 23

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - An Awaqaf Ministry spokesman said today that the first group of pilgrims from the Arab areas occupied since 1948 heading to Mecca will leave on Sept. 23. The pilgrims number 2,131, he said. The Awaqaf Ministry has requested the pilgrims not to carry more than 20 kilograms of materials, not to carry foodstuffs, liquid or inflammable materials, and to write their names and flight numbers clearly on their luggage. The pilgrims will fly from Amman to Saudi Arabia.

### Rural electrification projects

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - The Jordan Electricity Company and local electricity companies in Jordanian governorates and districts are currently implementing widespread rural electrification projects. The aim of these projects is to increase the number of villages supplied with electricity from 131 to 380 within three years.

### NCC panel defers land decision

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - The joint committee on agriculture and public services and utilities at the National Consultative Council (NCC) has decided to postpone discussion of a proposal on the partition of land in kind until the government refers to the NCC the amended bill on the organisation of cities and villages. The decision was made at a meeting which the joint committee held today under the chairman of the agricultural committee, Marwan Al Humud, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs. The Environment Minister Hassan Al Momani also attended. Twenty members of the NCC had submitted a proposal to cancel decision on land partition in kind if the land area is less than dunams.

### Dentistry terms being Arabised

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - The committee on the unification and Arabisation of scientific terms in dentistry, under the authority of the Arab Dentists' Federation, will begin a meeting at the Jordanian Dentists' Association in Amman on Thursday. During two-day meeting, the committee will discuss several topics related to the Arabisation and unification of scientific terms used in dentistry. It will also review the Arabic dictionary of oral hygiene and several other recent books submitted to it. It will discuss proposal to draft a complete Arabised dictionary on dentistry. The committee, which includes representatives from the dental associations of Jordan, Iraq and Syria, is cooperating in Arabising the terminology with the Jordan Academy of Arabic.

### Seven merchants fined

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - The military governor has approved decisions by the court martial sentencing seven merchants to a fine of JD 40 each for violation of Ministry of Supply regulations. The court martial has also sentenced Mr. Hassan Hasib Hassan Dajani to a fine of JD 100 after his conviction on charges of violating specifications and standards law.

### Invitation to New Delhi fair

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - The Amman Chamber of Commerce has received an invitation to participate in an international commercial fair which will be held in New Delhi from Nov. 14-20. The chamber of commerce has proposed the formation of a Jordanian delegation from the private sector to visit the fair, and exchange views and make economic contacts with the Indian

### 204 firms get customs waivers

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - The number of Jordanian industry companies obtaining facilities of temporary admission reached 204, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Finance and Customs. The spokesman said the aim of the facilities is to enable these companies to bring intermediate materials to the country exempt from customs duties, with the aim of exporting products made from them.

### JVA buys 2 tomato plants

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (Petra) - The Jordan Valley Authority purchased two tomato processing plants from an Italian company. One plant will be used for producing tomato paste and the other for canning. The productive capacity of the first plant is 30 tons an hour, and it will be established in Al Arda. The second plant with an hourly productive capacity of 14 tonnes, will be established in the Ghor Al Sahi area. The two plants are expected to begin production early next April.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:40 Cartoons
- 6:15 BJ and the Bear
- 6:55 Local Programme
- 7:10 Special feature on Bulgaria's National Day
- 7:30 Local Programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic Series
- 9:30 Local Programme
- 10:15 Dallas
- 11:10 News in Arabic

### CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 7:45 Varieties
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Comedy
- 9:10 The Family
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Dallas

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Headlines
- 10:03 Morning Show
- 10:30 30 Minute Theatre
- 11:00 Signing off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 News Summary
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:03 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 Andalucia
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 World of Arabian Music
- 17:30 Pop Session
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:03 Story Time
- 18:30 Country Music
- 19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
- 19:10 News Reports

- 19:30 Disco
- 20:30 Evening Show
- 21:00 News Summary
- 21:03 Evening Show
- 21:57 News Headlines
- 22:00 Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

### GMT

- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 06:30 The Golden Age of Pop 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 From the Promenade Concerts 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Pachelbel's Choice 08:30 Brain of Britain 1981 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Origins 10:15 Keynotes 10:30 The Singing Chip 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 The Story Behind the Song 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Listening Post 17:25 One in Ten 17:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Promenade Concert 19:00 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market Report; Look Ahead 19:45 Theme and Variations 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Second Hearing; Thalidomide 21:00 Network UK 21:15 International Soccer Special 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice; Financial News 22:40 Reflections

## VOICE OF AMERICA

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

## AMMAN AIRPORT

### ARRIVALS:

- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:55 Agaba
- 9:30 Jeddah (EA)
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Dubai, Muscat
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:05 Abu Dhabi
- 11:25 Beirut
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Bucharest (Tarom)
- 14:15 Jeddah (SV)
- 15:05 Larnaca (CY)
- 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 16:35 Athens
- 17:00 Cairo
- 17:00 Bangkok
- 17:25 Paris (AF)
- 17:35 Zurich (SR)
- 17:35 Copenhagen, Athens
- 18:00 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 18:00 Karachi (PIA)
- 18:30 Rome (IA)
- 19:10 Cairo (EA)
- 19:35 Frankfurt (LH)
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 20:55 London (BA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 Baghdad
- 01:00 Cairo

## DEPARTURES:

- 3:30 Cairo
- 5:15 Frankfurt (LH)
- 6:30 Beirut
- 7:00 Agaba
- 8:00 Amsterdam (KLM)
- 9:30 London (BA)
- 9:55 Cairo (EA)
- 11:00 Vienna, N. York, Houston
- 11:10 Athens
- 11:30 Cairo
- 12:20 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
- 12:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Cairo
- 14:25 Larnaca, Bucharest (Tarom)
- 15:00 Jeddah (SV)
- 16:00 Larnaca (CY)
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 18:50 Abu Dhabi
- 19:00 Karachi (PIA)
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:10 Bahrain, Doha
- 19:20 Dhahran
- 19:30 Jeddah
- 19:45 Baghdad
- 20:00 Cairo
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 20:30 Dubai, Ras Al Khaima
- 21:55 Rawalpindi (BA)
- 01:00 Cairo (EA)

## EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:** Amman: Salman Al Dabubi, 76751/812568; Muhammad Al Suqi, 79721
- Zarqa: Ghassan Al Fiddiyah, 86432
- Irbid: Sa'id Duhmush, 2773/72656
- PHARMACIES:** Amman: Al Salan, 36730; Habayib, 42939; Al Wihdat, (-); Al Sadiq, 55266
- Zarqa: Umar, (-)
- Irbid: Sa'doun, 2130
- TAXIS:** Asfour, 23230

- Khalid, 23715
- Al Shabih, 21091
- Rania, 25095
- Sultan, 51998

## CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre, 41520
- British Council, 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre, 37809
- Goethe Institute, 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre, 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre, 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre, 39777
- Haya Arts Centre, 65195
- Al Hussein Youth City, 67181
- Y.W.C.A., 41793
- Y.W.M.A., 64251
- Amman Municipal Library, 36111
- University of Jordan Library, 843555/843666

## SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club, Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munsazzah, Jabat Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

## PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr, 3:51
- Sunrise, 5:16
- Dhuhr, 11:34
- Asr, 3:07
- Maghreb, 5:50
- 'Isha, 7:15

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

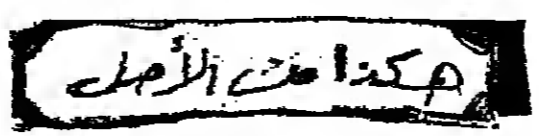
- Saudi riyal, 98.9/99.3
- Lebanese pound, 71.6/72.4

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government), 75111
- Civil Defence rescue, 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency), 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency), 37111-3
- Police headquarters, 39141
- Najbeh moving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency, 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA), 92265/92266
- Jordan Television, 73111
- Radio Jordan, 74111
- Firestation, fire, police, Fire headquarters, Cablegram or telegram
- Telephone: Information, Jordan and Middle East trunk calls, Overseas radio and satellite calls, Telephone maintenance and repair service

## MARKET PRICES

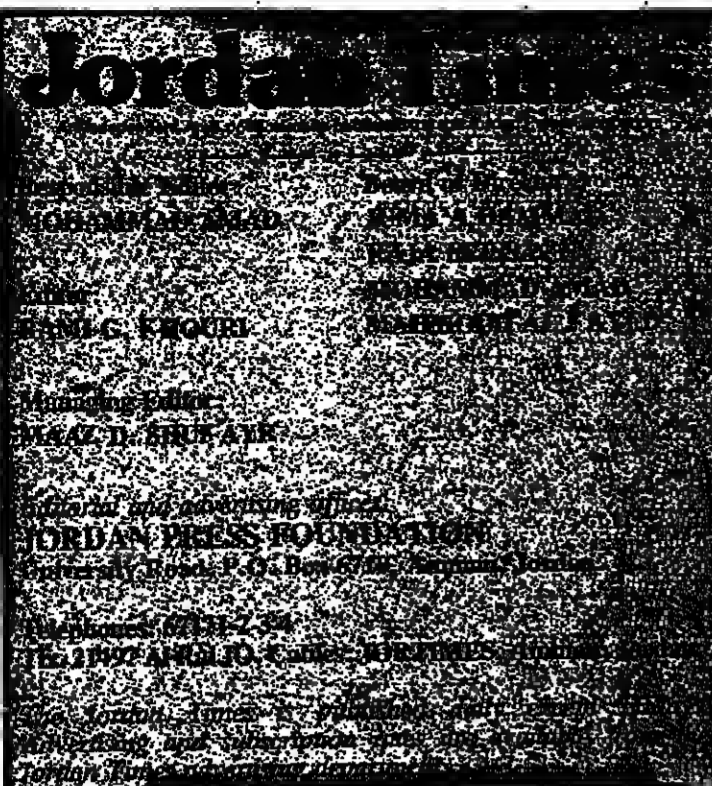
Tomatoes	80	50	Bananas	260
Eggplant	160	120	Apples (Green)	340
Potatoes (imported)	130	90	Apples (Red)	340
Marrow (small)	210	170	Apples	370
Marrow (large)	150	100	Apples (Double Red)	370
Cucumber (small)	220	180	Apples (Starken)	110
Cucumber (large)	160	110	Melons	110
Fava beans	110	70	Water Melons	300
Peas	300	250	Plums (Red)	300
Okra (Green)	300	250	Plums (Yellow)	160
Okra (Red)	300	250	Apricots	300
Muloukhiyah	110	70	Cherries	100
Hot Green Pepper	160	100	Lemons	170
Cabbage	110	70	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	230
Onions (dry)	110	70	Oranges (Waxed)	230
Garlic	650	550	Grapefruit	160
Carrots	130	90	Grapes	160
Potatoes (local)	120	80	Figs	300
Grape leaves	250	200	Peach	380











### The many personas of Mr. Sadat

THE LATEST developments in Egypt should be worrying to those who have put most of their geopolitical eggs in the basket of Anwar Sadat. The Egyptian president has always had a streak in him that has made him come over as part emperor, part pharaoh, and, since the signing of the Camp David accords and the demise of the Shah of Iran, part self-appointed guardian of the western world's interests in the Middle East. With his latest clampdown on assorted groups whom he perceives as being troublemakers, and the taking over by the state of over 40,000 mosques, President Sadat is adding the role of Allah to his many other personas.

He will realise, as all other Third World countries in similar circumstances have realised, that trying to quell the natural political instincts of large masses of his people under the guise of curbing religious extremism will only provoke further internal opposition, and perhaps violence. The fact that political action in Egypt must now use the cover provided by established religious institutions should remind us of the last days of the Shah of Iran. In Iran, the revolution that overthrew the Shah was spearheaded by religious elements because there was no other outlet in the country for organised political action. We are not suggesting that the events in Iran will be repeated in Egypt. What we are suggesting is that Mr. Sadat's tactics have a familiarly defeatist ring to them that borders on the desperate.

We suspect that the people of Egypt have not yet fully spoken out and expressed their views about the policies of President Sadat. What he is doing today will only aggravate any confrontationalist forces that may dwell underneath the surface.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

#### The U.S. should reject Sharon's plan

AL RAY: It is obvious that the strategic relationship existing between the U.S. and Israel has been one of the most important reasons which have made the former lose the freedom of choice in the area and get involved in supporting Israel and aiding it without bounds. This has made the American role in the Middle East issue blatantly biased in favour of Israel and consequently, it has blocked the way for reaching a just and comprehensive settlement of the dispute in the area and posed further threats in the Middle East.

It seems that this strategic relationship, which was publicly criticised by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, and which is truly an obstacle in the way of establishing real peace in the area, will be among the most prominent topics which Reagan and Begin will discuss and try to strengthen.

The evidence of this is that Sharon is carrying with him a plan to transform Israel into an arms depot for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, to effect joint American-Israeli military coordination, in use Israeli airports as a staging point for this force and to supply the American army with Israeli equipment in order to activate and market the products of the Israel war industry.

While Reagan might not accept the whole plan of Sharon, he might accept part of it. Therefore, the U.S. administration should be warned frankly and clearly that strengthening the U.S. strategic relationship with Israel means the following to the Arabs:

- Encouraging Israel to expand at the expense of the Arabs.
- That the American administration is not concerned at all about establishing a balanced relationship vis-a-vis the dispute in the area.
- The U.S. acceptance of the Sharon plan or part of it means that Israel will continue its obstinacy and rejection of all the endeavours aimed at reaching a just and comprehensive settlement in the area. In other words, this would be tantamount to a blow to the European endeavours to achieve the desired settlement.
- A step of this sort would further complicate the situation in the area and may prompt certain sides to achieve the "balance of power" in one way or another to counter the U.S.-Israeli strategic relationship.
- The Sharon plan would make the area a hotbed of dispute between the two super powers, and this is rejected by the Arabs and all peace-loving people in the world.

Perhaps the United States will take these matters into consideration out of persuasion, even though such persuasion needs a great deal of courage.

#### Welcoming the new step

AL DUSTOUR: Government attention to rural areas is essential to development. The session which the cabinet held in Mafrag yesterday is an important development in the outlook of Prime Minister Badran's government and its policy to enhance interest in developing rural areas and provide them with all the necessary services in order to achieve a social and cultural balance among all the areas of the country.

Cabinet sessions used to be held in Amman, and then moved to the capitals of the governorates. Yesterday the cabinet held its first session in a district. This is an indication of the eagerness of the government to follow up the concerns of citizens in the various areas to get acquainted with their needs and to make them participate in the dialogue, discussions, decision-making and the shouldering of responsibility in the process of followup and implementation.

This step by the government is important because concern about the remote rural areas will contribute to the development of the local communities and to the provision of all requirements of modern living which is no longer restricted to food and clothes but requires vital institutions such as schools and hospitals and public services.

The government contribution of JD 120,000 to the municipalities, mosques, sports clubs, and charitable societies in the district will help achieve several accomplishments and expedite the process of developing and modernising the entire area.

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

### Are there too many doctors and engineers?!

By Dr. Awn Rif

IN MY ARTICLE entitled 'Industry Enhancement and Technology Transfer' published last June in the Jordan Times, I mentioned the problem of having too many qualified graduates in relation to the work opportunities available. I also presented some recommendations to solve this problem.

Over the past few days, Jordanian newspapers have been resounding the same hard fact. The Chairman of the Engineers' Association has confirmed the 'disguised' unemployment among the engineers, and has attributed it to the reluctance of foreign firms operating in Jordan to employ Jordanian engineers. This is contrary to the stipulation, in their operation agreements that at least half of their employees be Jordanian nationals.

The minister of public works has stated that even if half of the Jordanian engineers leave

the country, the rest cannot still be absorbed in existing projects. The minister of health says that the number of medical doctors is becoming excessive. The minister of labour has expressed his willingness to do whatever he can to provide employment for engineers. As a solution to this problem, some people are proposing the curtailment in the privileges offered to doctors and engineers in order to encourage the students to go into 'intermediate-level' training.

If Jordan is complaining about having too many doctors, and is calling on reducing their numbers because of lack of need, then, to my knowledge, it is the first country in the world to do so. We are not entitled to grumble about having too many doctors unless we have achieved a very high standard in the provision of medical facilities in the field, which I do not think we have done so far. The same argument goes for engineers. It is true that

Jordan, in its present development stage, needs a large number of intermediate-level graduates. But this does not mean that we should go to the extreme end of the scale and discourage studying medicine or engineering.

Medicine, engineering, and advanced-level training in other disciplines, are needed now, and will be needed more in the foreseeable future, when the country will enter a new development phase. Trained doctors and engineers will then be readily available whenever the country needs them, in particular in the case of a sudden industrial boom. For every development stage, there is a formula which defines the number of graduates needed from the various disciplines and at the different levels. And this is where our planners have gone wrong.

In order to have a healthy employment condition, genuine opportunities for work must be created. I say 'genuine'

because there are hundreds of engineers literally employed but whose work has nothing to do with engineering or with their skills. This is becoming a well-known phenomenon even in specific science-oriented institutions. It is insufficient, and rather self-deceiving, to employ an engineer, give him a salary, and claim that we have an unemployment among engineers.

There are four requirements to having proper development: the qualified staff, the need for the proposed work, the availability of resources and the proper planning and management. In the case of doctors and engineers, one or more of these factors are still missing. The complaint that we have too many doctors and engineers can be accepted only as a result of our experience only after all of the above requirements have been met. Instead of cutting down the number of doctors and engineers, why do we not try to improve our planning

and management, and increase our development activities to absorb these highly-qualified individuals who spent many years and resources in order to learn and improve their skills?

Thus the problem lies in the poor planning and management of development projects, resources, and manpower. It seems quite odd and unlikely that a country which has been capable of turning out so many qualified people, is incapable of producing better planners and managers. In fact, I am sure there are plenty of them around, if only they were given a chance! Where we possess the main ingredients for a healthy employment condition, we seem to lack sufficient cooks who can mix the ingredients in an appropriate recipe.

Over the past few years, we have been trying to provide short-term solutions for the problems that the country has been facing. Our plans have been deficient in many

respects, partly because a system of scientific plan and management in the country, and partly due to the talent and unpredictable events which influenced the pace the quality of the country's development. The increase in the number of medical engineering graduates at have been accompanied by increase in the provision medical facilities and by industrialisation program. The time-scale for developing industries has been different from that for developing power, with the result skilled staff are now waiting the work opportunities to low.

In the meantime, we are stuck to the policy of training more doctors and engineers in order to preserve our human asset for the ahead, and in order to speed the pace of development through the engineers' initiative or through an urgent need for establish more industries.

### What will happen now to those people who came to be known as white Rhodesians?

Colin Style, a writer and poet whose family has been settled in Zimbabwe since 1897, describes the characteristics of a vanishing human species.

## Post-mortem on the Rhodesian

THE WHITE RHODESIAN is, clearly, about to disappear as a species. Those whites choosing to stay on in Zimbabwe will have to acquire a whole new set of characteristics in order to survive. The breed which declared UDI is now ready for the post-mortem.

The Rhodesian (a term which is more historically accurate than "white Zimbabwean") has never undergone totally objective examination. Right and left filtered them through their particular prejudices. Also, the Rhodesians have been rather reticulous to identify.

From the early 1970s, when the countdown to Majority Rule began to be generally admitted, the whites were a nation dissolving even before being solidly formed. Further contributing to this indefiniteness was the fact that more than half of them were born outside the country, migrating in mainly from South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Two extremely influential groups, a minority within a minority, were the Greek and Jewish communities. Their brains and skills formed the backbone of the professional and business sectors.

It is a myth that the Rhodesians were "Gentlemen Farmers" like the white Kenyans. The whites were a disparate amalgam of Jewish and Greek professionals, South African farmers, and British artisans. Overall, there was a "born and bred" element epitomised by Ian Smith. Insular, reserved, not much of a mixer, philistine but not unintelligent, Smith always struck a chord with the white electorate.

It is surprising that the whites hung on as long as they did, considering these disparate elements and the lack of long regional identity. Man, however, always tends to be tribal. Local culture bonds develop rapidly, coagulating into the "we" VS "them" attitude which is the seed of national identity.

This partisanship was never total. Since it was so recent, the bonding glue often came apart. People responded in surprising ways. Sometimes, old Rhodesians born and bred, broke and ran, after making the strongest affirmations of loyalty and steadfastness to country and community. On the other hand, some recent immigrants dug in with more determination than many.

Part of the problem, which created a neurotic split in the Rhodesian, was that the whites had imported the British sense of security. Britons have naturally acquired a sense that they will never be displaced like other groups of people. As Churchill said: "For a thousand years we have not seen the campfires of an invader."

Other antagonisms, which became sublimated in the common front against rising black aspirations, were between Rhodesia and South Africa. When

the Nationalist Party came to South Africa in 1948, Rhodesians were totally vituperative. The "Beets" (Africans for "brothers"), were regarded as stupid, sly and uncultured. Their apartheid was abhorrent.

This tendency to dislike South Africa goes back much further. When the referendum was held in 1923 to determine whether Rhodesia should be independent or go in with South Africa, the unionists were soundly defeated.

Being such parochial and suspicious "groupies" means that adjustment cannot be too easy. The culture shock of the white emigrant from Rhodesia can be painful: from being lords of creation they now have to watch their ps and qs.

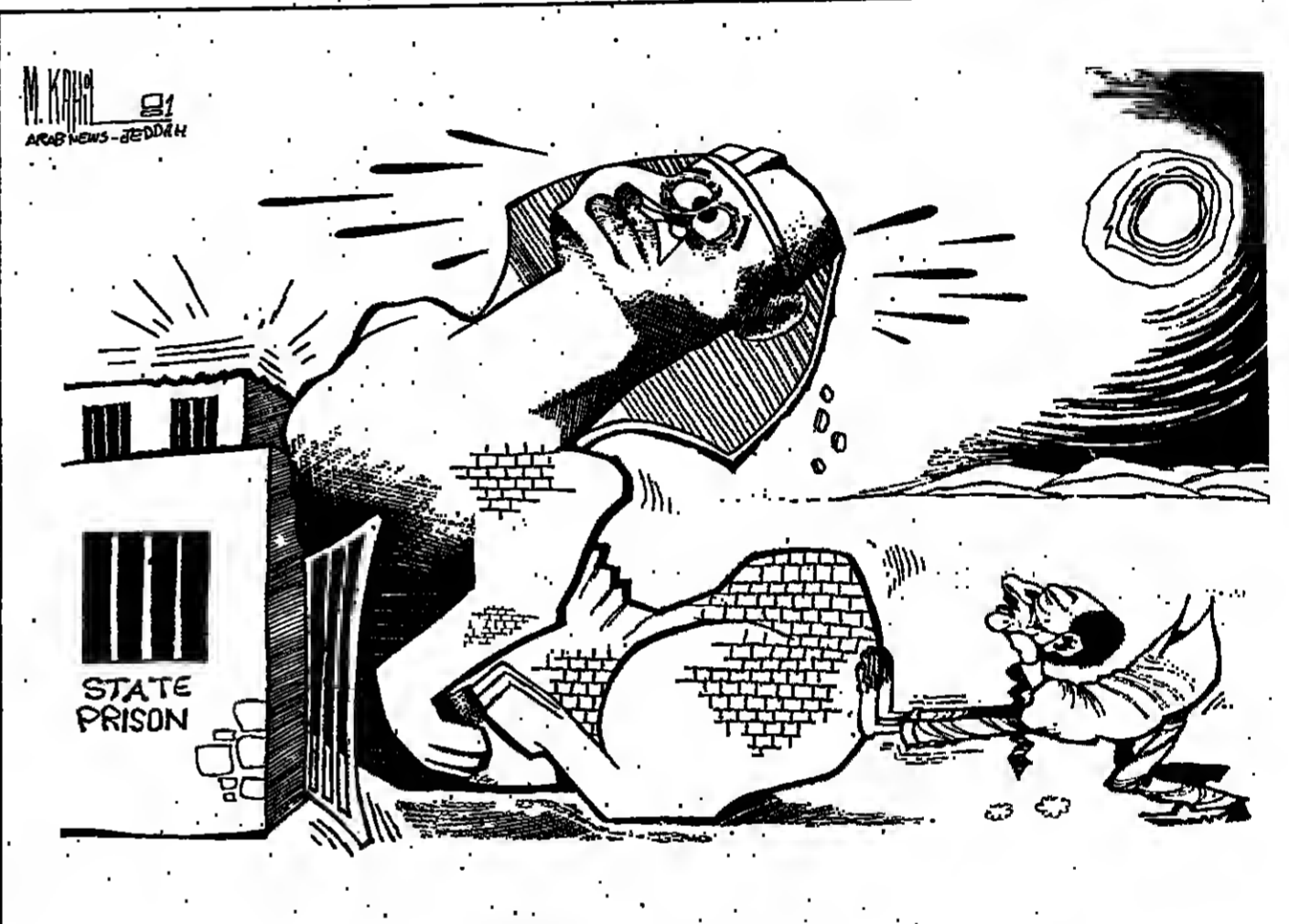
I remember how Rhodesians used to pour down to Beira over the long weekends and take over the town. A band of Rhodesian hoodlums once tried to chop down the palm trees along the town esplanade. The "Beets" (as Rhodesians were called by the Portuguese on account of their prodigious meat-eating) were nurtured at being arrested by the local police.

Many have gone to South Africa where the same endless optimism are being generated: "The West will not stand by and see the communists take over." "Blacks prefer being ruled by whites." "Blacks do not know how to organise a war..." The numbers game has started, the computations of kill rates between government forces and guerrillas. They will ignore the fact that, right up to the time of hand-over to Robert Mugabe, guerrillas were still being killed at a ratio of 10:1.

White liberals, too, have their fictions. The dominant fiction is that a moderate portion handed over now can avoid nemesis later. The facts about power are that it cannot be shared and divided; those who hold power will keep it for as long as they can and those seeking it will strive for it as long as they have to -- or can.

Givers and takers of power are always in disequilibrium. Those handing over can never give it fast enough for the takers. Total surrender is the only way. The winner then decides how willing he is to compromise with the loser. Neither whites nor blacks in the early 1960s were in the mood to be evolutionary. Both races saw a chance of quick success to total power.

The Rhodesian has nearly passed into history. Those who have stayed in Zimbabwe are fortunate to be living under the official government policy of reconciliation. Those who have scattered are fortunate to have other countries to go to. They will melt back into the cultures from which they originally came.



## Generalities meet specifics

By Jeffrey Anevil

WASHINGTON. — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin meets President Reagan for the first time today and will be trying to establish a good relationship with the American leader despite what seem to be the worst strains for 25 years between their two countries.

Ironically the friction between the two traditional allies has developed at a time when a man reputed to be a close friend of Israel occupies the White House.

The president's still-young administration and Mr. Begin's newly re-elected government have already clashed over several issues.

The two-month suspension of U.S. military plane deliveries this summer brought relations, at least in public, to their lowest ebb since the late President Dwight Eisenhower denounced the 1956 Suez campaign against Egypt.

Meetings between the U.S. president and the leaders of Israel and Egypt were originally scheduled almost a year ago as a way of re-launching the stalled Palestinian autonomy talks once the U.S. and Israeli elections were out of the way.

But this aim has now been preempted by last month's Israeli-Egyptian decision to resume these talks and overshadowed by more recent Middle East developments.

U.S. and Israeli officials, discussing Mr. Begin's visit on condition they not be quoted by name, acknowledged the delicate stage of relations between the two countries.

Friendship and trust among leaders has usually played a more important role for U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East than elsewhere in the world -- as demonstrated by then-President Jimmy Carter's successful Camp David peace effort in 1978 and 1979.

But because of the new tensions between their governments, the American and Israeli officials believe the type of personal relationship the two conservative leaders establish on their first

meeting may be even more significant than usual.

As the U.S. State Department aide said:

"The major goal is for the president and the prime minister to get to know each other and to develop a friendship that will foster a close and productive working relationship."

Even Mr. Begin's staunchest admirers admit this may not prove to be an easy task.

Mr. Carter, who will receive the Israeli leader at his home in Plains, Georgia, on September 15, told the Washington Post recently that, as was long suspected, he and Mr. Begin had had "sometimes highly emotional confrontations."

Voicing the frustrations he felt as president, Mr. Carter added: "I would spend days or weeks or months negotiating with Begin, often with his own advisers being more amenable to an agreement than he was."

Some officials say that Mr. Reagan, whom they consider to be an open and amiable man with a preference for dealing in generalities rather than specifics, may be equally frustrated by Mr. Begin's tough and legalistic approach.

Israeli diplomats predicted, moreover, that Mr. Begin will be even more adamant on outstanding issues such as Palestinian autonomy now that he has been re-elected.

In addition to a possible personality clash, officials said the two leaders were likely to differ on several issues.

They said neither was prepared to yield in Mr. Reagan's proposed sale of five advanced U.S. radar planes to Saudi Arabia, which Mr. Begin bitterly opposes.

Israeli officials said no decision had been made on how hard Mr. Begin would press his opposition in public, including meetings with reporters and speeches to American Jewish groups.

But they said he would certainly continue to oppose the sale to Saudi Arabia not only of AWACS (Airborne Warning And Control Systems) planes but also of fuel

tanks, aerial tankers and missiles to enhance the performance of 62 F-15 jets the United States previously agreed to sell the Saudis.

His argument in meetings with key members of Congress that the arms sales would jeopardise Israel's military security may strengthen the opposition in the administration's first major congressional battle over foreign policy.

Mr. Reagan will try to reassure Mr. Begin that Israeli concerns have been taken into account, and agreements have been reached with Saudi Arabia to reduce the possibility that the planes will be used against Israel, U.S. officials said.

But one official added: "The president has determined that the sale is fundamental to the strategic posture of the United States in southwest Asia and he is prepared to proceed on that basis. It is clear he has made up his mind."

The official dismissed press reports that supporters of Israel in the administration had sent word to Mr. Begin not to push Mr. Reagan too hard on AWACS.

"We have enough to do trying to prepare ourselves for the talks without trying to prepare Mr. Begin," he said.

Officials of the two governments said they did not expect any reshaping of the bitter dispute over Israeli bombing raids on Lebanon and Iraq this summer, and the resulting freeze on deliveries of U.S. planes to Israel.

The deliveries were resumed last month on the basis of what the U.S. called a mutual understanding, and an Israeli official said the matter was too delicate to be raised again.

"Both sides don't want to get into it because they know it would open some wounds that are hardly closed," he said.

Tensions also may be somewhat eased over U.S. desires to resume the stalled negotiations on self-rule for Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Despite their initial unhappiness at not being consulted in

advance by the Egyptians Israel's, U.S. officials are pleased that Mr. Begin and Egyptian ident Anwar Sadat agreed month to get the talks going later this month.

Mr. Sadat had suspended negotiations last summer because of Israeli intransigence, such unilateral actions as for ruling out East Jerusalem's to Arab control and setting up Jewish settlements in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967.

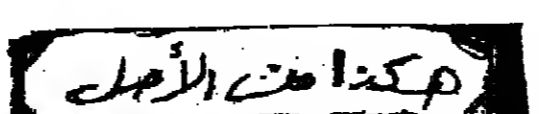
Now that the two governments have agreed to new talks with United States participating full partner, an Israeli official Mr. Begin and Mr. Reagan will be able to turn their attention remaining substantive issues talks.

He cautioned, however, while 80 per cent of the issue has been resolved, the other 20 per cent include such crucial que as the status of Israel's pro withdrawal from the Eg Sinai next spring if there is a noony agreement by then.

Mr. Begin, moreover, can insist on a limited form of government for the Pales that satisfies neither U.S. nor Egyptian negotiators.

Officials of both governments also predicted Mr. Begin will demand, in return Israel's cooperation in the fire, new U.S. efforts will have the missiles removed offset them by giving Israel a lite to observe the Pales commandos in Lebanon.

The two leaders will be at least three meetings, at today (Wednesday) when Mr. Begin is formally welcomed at the White House two days of rest in New York Washington.





# Jordan's economy: 1980 and beyond (Part II)

**DITOR'S NOTE:** This is the second of a four-part series embodying major excerpts of a Royal Scientific Society (RSS) report on Jordan's economy. In its first part, published yesterday, the authors, Dr. Assam A. Saket and Dr. Bassam J. Asfour, of the society's economics department, started a review of the various sectors of the country's economy. The analytical survey of the important sectors in the economy, continued today, focuses on the key indicators in these sectors, to reflect the changes in the economy during the past year. The sectoral analysis concludes (in part III, to be published tomorrow) with an assessment of the whole economy, outlining the concerns and suggesting remedies. In Part IV, to appear on Thursday, the authors present a brief evaluation of the country's first five-year plan (1976-1980) and a summary of the objectives of the second (1981-1985).

**1981 Budget**  
**HAPS THE 1981 BUDGET** many similarities with that of 1980. Total expenditures are to rise 3.2 per cent to JD 638.2 million with greatest increase to be in capital spending, at the 1980 estimate of JD 42.6 million. Revenues are to rise by close to 27 per cent with a modest 16 per cent. Greatest growth will be in foreign borrowing to finance development projects. This is set at JD 105.7 million, compared to 1980 estimate of JD 42.6 million. The net effect could be a government's domestic deficit of only 26.5 million. This deficit is expected to be greater than the government's surplus in 1980. However, as there is a planned reduction in oil-products subsidy, the deficit may not be much larger than in 1980. Evidently, this budget, similar to the one before it, will rely heavily on external sources. The share of external funds to total revenues is to increase from 53 per cent in 1980 to 57.5 per cent in 1981.

**External trade and payments**  
**CENTRAL BANK FIGURES** indicate that, for the January-September period of 1980, imports rose by 23.3 per cent, as in the same period for 1979. Exports, on

the other hand, grew by 42.9 per cent and re-exports by 23.4 per cent. The trade deficit amounted to JD 396.1 million during the nine months to September 1980, and at an annual rate it is likely to exceed JD 550 million. It is evident that the rate of increase of this trade deficit has slowed significantly from about 27 per cent in 1979 to less than 20 per cent in 1980.

Several items showed exceptional growth rates. The value of phosphate exports rose by over 80 per cent to JD 33 million during the January-September period of 1980. It is quite noticeable that earnings during the January-September period of 1980 were higher than those for the whole of 1979. This is long overdue as the target for production of phosphate is about 7.0 million tons for 1980 according to the country's first five-year plan. The exports of manufactured items grew by a respectable 32 per cent. The overall growth in export earnings is not due to any particular factor, rather it is a reflection of a healthy atmosphere and a continuation of a normal trend.

Regarding imported items, the value of crude oil imports grew by about two-thirds reflecting the general steep rise in international prices. We should mention that imports' growth rate during 1980 will be lower than that of 1979 by about 4 percentage points.

Indicators of external payments reveal that "officially-registered foreign exchange receipts rose by

40.2 per cent during 1980 to reach JD 998.2 million. Of these, worker remittances accounted for JD 236.7 million - up by 31.2 per cent, and a further JD 419.5 million by transfer payments. Net receipts of remittances will be around the JD 190 million mark, an increase of about 27 per cent. It should be noted that foreign workers in Jordan re-patriated an estimated JD 47 million in 1980 compared to JD 24 million in 1979 - almost doubled. These large receipts were more than sufficient to cover Jordan's chronic trade deficit, and enabled Jordan to increase its stock of gold and foreign exchange reserves by 38 per cent to JD 622.8 million. The overall balance of payments surplus will reach a record JD 110 million during 1980. It must be mentioned that this surplus reflects greater confidence in Jordanian currency and exchange system.

### The monetary sector

**THE BROADLY DEFINED** money supply M3 has grown during 1980 at the same high rate of 1979 of 28.8 per cent to stand at JD 1083.4 million. All components of M3 rose at very high rates. Quasi-money rose by over 30 per cent and government deposits grew by 48.2 per cent, while currency with public grew at 27.6 per cent per annum. All of these rates were slightly higher than those registered in 1979. Only demand deposits rose at the slower rate of 20.5 per cent during last year. This reflects the interest rate adjustment made in August 1979 when the Central Bank decreed that demand deposits can earn only 2 per cent per annum. Also, lending rates were raised on overdrafts; they were also raised on time and notice deposits by about 0.5 to 1 per cent depending on the type of deposit, its size and owner.

The main factors causing the near to 30 per cent rise in M3 are: the net increase in the value of foreign assets, and the rise in credit to the public and the private sectors. Whilst net foreign assets rose at the earlier mentioned unprecedented high rate of 38 per cent, credit to the public sector rose by quite a sizeable amount. These two items showed actual acceleration in their growth rates. However, this was not the case regarding credit to the private sec-

tor which during 1980 grew by 21.7 per cent, only compared to 41.9 per cent during 1979 to stand at JD 541.6 million. Previously, it was largely private credit expansion, that caused money supply growth; for 1980 the effects of the size of credit to the public sector and foreign assets increase were very important causes.

The Central Bank encouraged local banks to participate in and manage syndicated loans to new and expanding industrial ventures. The bank went to the extent of excluding such credit from figures used to calculate the credit/deposit ratio.

Regarding the distribution of bank credit, little change occurred during 1980. The main recipients

of credit kept their relative shares: commerce and trade at about 29.5 per cent, industry and mining at 13 per cent, and construction at 32 per cent. Only the agricultural sector had its share falling by about 1 to 3 per cent. However, this shortfall was made good by a rise in credit extended by the Agricultural Credit Corporation. Industry also received JD 18.1 million more than the mentioned JD 73.1 million from the Industrial Development Bank.

As mentioned earlier in the "government finances" section, the Central Bank lending to the public sector in the form of outstanding treasury bills, public sector bonds and advances to government reached JD 110.4 million.

This figure was rather noticeably higher than at the end of 1979 by about 136.4 per cent. The monetary implication of this was reflected very well on the M3 figures.

We should mention that the commercial banks' external assets have jumped from JD 76.6 million in 1979 to JD 201.1 million at the end of 1980. The reason behind this is the very high interest rates the banks earn on their deposits in Europe and in America. Whilst these assets should actually be put into productive use for development in the country, the authorities ought to remove the incentive from placing deposits outside the country by raising the internal interest rates on its bonds and treasury bills. It should be noted, that last year the authors

recommended raising interest rates to attract more deposits and savings and restrain growth of credit. This year's development have given added strength to this argument. This measure will have the added advantage of attracting more sizeable deposits from the Middle East region in general and from Jordanians abroad who are becoming more aware of the interest rate differentials existing between Jordan on the one hand and other markets on the other.

The Amman Financial Market has seen a very active year during 1980. Following the international

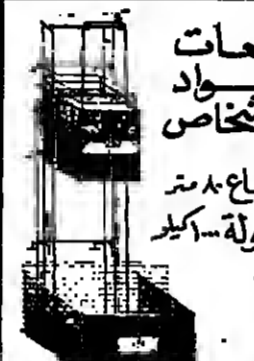





gold fever in early 1980, the all-share index rose from 135.0 at the end of 1979 to 207.7 in February 1980. The index fell subsequently as the international markets cooled only to rise again during the summer, when trading was very active due to the presence of many wealthy Jordanians who are normally working abroad. The index fell in later months to a low 137.2 in October.

Volume, reflecting the increased activity in the market, more than doubled from JD 18.8 million in 1979 to JD 41.4 million in 1980.

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# ECONOMY

## Yamani hardens Saudi price stance

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 (A.P.)—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani was quoted today as declaring that OPEC oil price should be unified at a rate lower than \$34 a barrel.

Defending the kingdom's price policy as in the "best interest" of the world economy and the developing nations, Sheikh Yamani predicted that OPEC will collapse if the current high price policy continued. "No scope exists any longer for a unification at \$34" a barrel, Sheikh Yamani said in an interview published in the English-language Arab News newspaper.

Sheikh Yamani last month offered the Geneva OPEC meeting that he would cut back his production rate and raise his price from \$32 to \$34 a barrel only if all 13 member countries of the cartel brought down their prices to that level.

This was rejected by some members, while others tried to

talk Sheikh Yamani into accepting a \$35 a barrel floor price to be observed by all. Sheikh Yamani was adamant about the \$34 level.

In his interview with Arab News Sheikh Yamani appears to be trying to bring OPEC's disarrayed prices to a unified level below the \$34 rate, he had offered the cartel.

He blamed the current glut in oil markets—estimated at 2.5 million barrels a day—on low demand which in turn, he said, was due to inflated oil prices.

"The price hike in 1975 and 1980, which raised the price of oil from \$12 to \$32 caused an enormous rush in investment in energy resources, with the view of cutting down on oil consumption and developing energy alternatives to reduce dependence on oil," Sheikh Yamani cautioned.

He noted that the OPEC share of world oil market fell from 31 million barrels a day in 1979 to less than 24 million barrels a day this year, and that some analysts

were predicting that OPEC share will decline even together to 15 million barrels a day. This would mean the collapse of OPEC and a lot of economic hardship for Saudi Arabia," he said.

"Oil prices must be brought down if we can, or at least remain at the present level for a long period of time, until we are able to hold back investors from searching for energy alternatives and until OPEC restores its previous position."

Sheikh Yamani said that other OPEC members, such as Nigeria, have already begun to lower their prices and that if the trend continues with other members the kingdom may soon find its oil at \$32 a barrel over-priced.

The Nigerian move has been seen here as a potential source of embarrassment for Algeria and Libya, the OPEC hawks that sell their crude at more than \$40 a barrel. Nigeria, which produces low-sulphur crude similar to that of the two hawks, was now selling

at \$36 a barrel.

It would make things even more difficult for some of OPEC members that sell heavier brands of crude oil, such as Kuwait.

Apparently upset by the market conditions and the clash between the Saudi-led moderates and the extremist members of the cartel, Kuwait's Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed last week sent a message to Saudi King Khaled.

The message was delivered by the Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, who also held price unification talks with Sheikh Yamani.

"If the oil price is unified, Saudi Arabia's production would fall down to much less than 8.5 million barrels a day," said Sheikh Yamani to Arab News.

The 8.5 million barrel mark was the Saudi officially declared ceiling until the Iranian revolution shut back oil taps and precipitated a market shortage, when the Saudis went up to 9.5 million barrels a day.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### B.P. chief: Oil glut may persist

DUBAI, Sept. 8 (R) — British Petroleum Company (B.P.) Chairman David Steel was quoted today as predicting that the present world oil glut might last some time.

Sir David, visiting Dubai, was quoted by two United Arab Emirates (UAE) newspapers as saying the glut resulted from high prices and efforts by consuming countries to conserve fuel and develop alternative energy sources.

Sir David said Saudi Arabia's one million barrels a day (b/d) production cut for September "cannot offer very much." Saudi Arabia, the largest exporter, cut output to 9.2 million b/d for a month from September 1, and will review October production later.

Sir David said European refineries were operating at only half their capacity because of slack demand for oil products.

### Task force to discuss Poland's debts

PARIS, Sept. 8 (R) — A task force of financial experts from Poland's leading creditor countries will review the state of the country's ailing economy at a meeting with Polish officials here tomorrow, diplomatic sources said today.

Experts from the United States, France, West Germany,

Austria and Britain will assess Poland's foreign aid needs and may start discussions on delaying payments due next year on its huge foreign debt, the sources said.

The talks take place amid growing tension in Poland, where the independent trade union Solidarity is holding its congress. The Soviet Union has accused Solidarity of trying to take political power and large-scale Warsaw Pact manoeuvres are being held close to Poland's borders.

Last April a wider group of 15 creditor countries agreed to defer repayment of some \$2.6 billion of Poland's officially debts due this year.

Poland's debts to the West, including those owed to commercial banks, total around \$27 billion.

### Completion of Iranian project in doubt

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (R) — Japan's International Trade Minister Rokusuke Tanaka said today he saw no immediate prospect of completing a giant petrochemical complex in Iran.

Mr. Tanaka told a parliamentary audit committee: "... I wonder if there is any way to complete it. Judging from the Iranian situation at present, I don't think it's possible to continue."

He said the \$3.6 billion joint venture at Bandar Khomeini was 85 per cent completed when construction by the Mitsui Industrial Group was stalled by the Iranian revolution in 1979.

# Factories without workers: A Japanese industrial dream

By Hisanobu Ohse

TOKYO — The Japanese machine tool industry is pointing the way to the realisation of an industrial management dream — factories operating 24 hours a day without workers.

The industry predicts that gently humming robots commanding machine tools acting on numbered impulses fed by computer will soon produce a wide variety of machines, thus reducing costs.

The development can be traced back to the 1973 oil crisis, which forced Japanese industry to rationalise to survive economic recession.

The aftermath of the 1973 crisis and big rises in imported oil costs in 1979 boosted demand for numerically-controlled machine

tools fitted with micro-computers and able to produce machine parts with the precision of a craftsman.

Shinzo Abe, director of the Japan machine tool builders' association, said more than 50 per cent of the machine tools now produced in Japan were numerically-controlled.

The latest development is a machining centre combining several machine tools than can be operated by one man or even a robot.

"I am supervising three centres and thus doing a job which used to

take at least 15 people to carry out," said a worker at Tokico Ltd. near Tokyo, which makes car parts and industrial robots for painting.

Computerised machining centres, which unlike robots do not have arms, also have the advantage of saving time by eliminating the need to remove metal from one machine to another through processing stages.

Mr. Abe told Reuters that demand for the centres was booming from a broad sector of Japan's manufacturing industry, which was finding it difficult to employ workers because of intense competition from service industries.

He said many people in Japan, where unemployment is relatively low compared with other major industrial nations, did not want to work in factories.

Mr. Abe said machining centres and computer-operated machine tools were the result of the domestic industry's determination to develop electronics technology after the 1973 crisis.

The industry's period of rationalisation was hard and the workforce was cut from about 50,000 to 28,000 in 1978. The number has now risen slightly above 30,000 because of increasing demand for machine tools in Japan and overseas.

Demand for all kinds of machine tools from Japanese car manufacturers has risen 265 per cent in three years, reflecting strong worldwide demand for small cars, Mr. Abe said.

At the same time, overseas demand for Japanese machine tools has virtually doubled, providing a source of trade friction with some European Economic Community (EEC) nations.

Japanese machining centre production doubled in 1979 from the previous year and rose 78 per cent last year to \$231 of which almost half was exported, Mr. Abe added.

Numerically-controlled machine tool production followed the same pattern with especially strong demand from car makers around the world and the U.S. aircraft industry.

Japanese machine tools of all varieties have become major export items. Exports last year totalled \$1.19 billion on a customs-cleared basis, exceeding the 991 million for watches and 1.02 billion for cameras, the finance ministry said.

But this was below \$16.11 billion for cars and 1.27 billion for colour television sets.

Machine tools exports to Western Europe nearly doubled last year to \$311 million from 1979. Most of the exports were numerically-controlled centres.

After complaints from European manufacturers that Japanese machine tools exports were rising sharply, manufacturers here formed a one-year export cartel

last January. A spokesman for one manufacturer, Hitachi Seiki Company Ltd, said the industry was holding down exports to Europe this year in an effort not to spoil a promising future market.

He said the trade conflict with Western Europe was a direct result of the fact that EEC countries had neglected computer technology for machine tools, in

the same way that the American car industry trailed Japan in developing small cars.

Another factor was the unwillingness of European labour unions, in the face of severe

unemployment, to adopt machines heralding the era of full-scale automation, it spokesman added.

Retu

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 8 (R) — Share prices closed mixed after a quiet session. Dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 1.4 at 549.3.

The weakness of sterling following Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani's opposition to oil price increases depressed government bonds initially but most recovered to overnight levels, dealers added. The Bank of England's estimate of a slower sterling M3 growth in August was offset by news that the Soviet news agency TASS said that Solidarity is aiming to seize political power, dealers noted.

Gold shares were firmer in line with the bullion price while U.S. and Canadian shares were easier.

GEC fell 1.3p at the outset to 761p but news Britain had decided in principle to purchase the Marconi Torpedo, pushed the share price back up to 777p. It later reverted to the overnight level of 774p, dealers noted.

Standard Chartered rose 15p to 659p after half yearly results while Imperial Metal Industries were both fractionally higher, also after results. Costain group opened 2p easier at 236p but showed no reaction to half yearly figures, dealers said.

Among leading industrials Glaxo, UDS and Vickers dipped a penny or two while Lucas, Tubes and Distillers each added. 2p.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 8 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.7890/7910	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2005/08	Canadian dollar
	2.4370/90	West German marks
	2.6900/40	Dutch guilders
	2.1155/85	Swiss francs
	39.5893	Belgian francs
	5.8400/50	French francs
	1217.00/1219.00	Italian lire
	232.40/60	Japanese yen
	5.2160/70	Swedish crowns
	6.0760/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.5860/80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	439.00/440.00	U.S. dollars

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The Railbus is basically a standard Leyland "National" bus body mounted on a pair of rail bogies and powered by a Leyland 150kW (200hp) six-cylinder diesel engine giving a top speed of

120km/h (75 mph). Its fuel consumption is of the order of 28.2 litres/100 km (10 mpg) compared with 94 litres/100 km (3mpg) for current diesel trains. The Railbus is 15.3m (50 ft) long and will carry 104 passengers (64 seated and 40 standing).

A prototype version has already been running successfully in Britain for two years and a second vehicle is being tested in the United States. The new version will enter service in the English midlands.

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# Lloyd's uphill challenge at U.S. Open

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (R) — Chris Lloyd faces the daunting prospect of beating Hana Mandlikova, Martina Navratilova and Bjorn Borg over a five-day span in order to keep her women's title at the U.S. Open tennis championships.

The 26-year-old American, clinging to his sixth crown in seven years, meets the 19-year-old Mandlikova, the fifth-seeded Czechoslovak, in a quarter-final match. Lloyd defeated the Czech in last year's final and in this year's Wimbledon final, but Mandlikova had her moment of glory at Wimbledon in winning the title.

Lloyd beat Mandlikova in only two matches to beat her in 1978. In 1979, he lost to Navratilova, the 11th seed, in the semi-finals. Assuming she survives, she is likely to face Austin in the quarter-final.

Lloyd's tall order. After Lloyd crushed 12th-seeded Bettina Bunge of West Germany yesterday, 6-1, 6-0, a reporter told her people felt it was too much.

Lloyd is normally mild-mannered and replied tartly: "I don't care what people say about me. People have doubted me in the past and I have come through. Now I think and how I'm playing counts."

Lloyd has lost only eight games in matches. Navratilova, the 11th seed, has now a U.S. Open record of 10 titles and meets unseeded American Anne Smith.

Lloyd's opponent, Navratilova, who has beaten the open series champion, crushed 14th-seeded American Kathy Jordan 6-0, 6-1 in 57 minutes. Smith upset eighth-

seeded American Pam Shriver 6-4, 1-6, 7-5. Mandlikova was also impressive, trouncing Duk Hee Lee of South Korea 6-1, 6-0.

Others into the last eight were the third-seeded Austin, sixth-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, and Americans Barbara Potter, seeded 11th, and unseeded Barbara Gerken.

Gerken beat Britain's Jo Durie 7-6, 6-1. In quarter-final play tomorrow, Austin meets Hanika and Potter plays Gerken.

Men's fourth-round action continues. Second-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden plays the 13th-seeded Yannick Noah of France, fourth seed Jimmy Connors takes on unseeded fellow American Mike Cahill, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, number six, faces number nine American Roscoe Tanner and Eliot Teltscher, the eighth seed, plays U.S. compatriot Brian Gottfried, 16th.

The third, fifth and seventh seeds, Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina and American Gene Mayer, all fell by the wayside yesterday.

Lendl, a first-round loser at Wimbledon this year, was upset here by American 15th seed Vitas Gerulaitis 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4. Clerc was ousted by American Bruce Manson 6-3, 7-6, 6-3 and Mayer was forced to retire with leg cramps after splitting four sets with 20-year-old Ramesh Krishnan of India 6-4, 6-1, 6-7, 5-7.

Top-seeded John McEnroe, seeking his third straight Open title, reached the quarter-finals when he beat Kevin Curren of South Africa 7-6, 6-0, 6-1. He next meets Krishnan, son of former Indian Davis Cup player Ramesh Krishnan.

Mayer has been plagued by physical problems in major events. He was forced to quit against Italy's Gianni Oleppo in the Open last year and then had to retire against Victor Pecci in the French Open in late May. Later, he withdrew from the Wimbledon tournament because of a wrist injury sustained in Paris.

Mayer said he began to feel "twinges" midway through the third set. "The cramps started in

my legs and eventually reached my groin, arms and right hand," he said. "At the end, they were all over my body."

In the last two games, he could barely move. He tried to shake off the cramps by walking around during the changeover at 5-6, but in the 12th game he hit in four soft serves and merely watched as Krishnan stroked them back for easy winners. Mayer then walked to the net and conceded the match.

# Boycott included in squad of 16 for Indian tour

LONDON, Sept. 8 (R) — Geoff Cook, the Northamptonshire captain, and young Surrey wicketkeeper Jack Richards are the only uncapped players in the England squad of 16 announced today for the forthcoming tour of India.

Peter Lush, Test and County Cricket Board spokesman, said there had been no discussion with the Indian board about the selection of Cook and opening batsman Geoff Boycott, both of whom have had connections with South Africa.

Boycott is on the United Nations "Black List" for playing and coaching activities in South Africa, while Cook has captained Eastern Province in the republic's Currie Cup Competition.

Cook scored 100 in last Saturday's Net-West Trophy limited-over final at Lord's, which probably influenced the selectors in preferring him to his Northamptonshire team-mate Wayne Larkins. But he had been named as a possibility for the last test against Australia, though he was not selected.

It was expected that three slow bowlers would be chosen, with a place for either Phil Edmonds of Middlesex or Nottinghamshire's Eddie Hemmings.

Another surprise is the choice of Ditley, the Kent fast bowler who has been relegated to second XI cricket for the past six weeks. He is trying to regain the pace and form which made him a tremendous test prospect last year.

Lever, the Essex left-arm pace bowler, got a recall after an absence from test cricket since the first test of the 1980 series against the West Indies.

As expected, Willis was named vice-captain to Keith Fletcher, whose appointment as captain for the tour, starting in November, had already been announced.

The squad is: Batsmen — Keith Fletcher (Essex, Captain), Geoff Boycott (Yorkshire), Mike Gatting (Middlesex), Graham Gooch (Essex), David Gower (Leicestershire), Chris Tavare (Kent). All-rounder — Ian Botham (Somerset). Wicketkeepers — Bob Taylor (Derbyshire), Jack Richards (Surrey). Fast bowlers — Paul Allott (Lancashire), Graham Dillley (Kent), John Lever (Essex), Bob Willis (Warwickshire, vice-captain). Slow bowlers — John Emburey (Middlesex), Derek Underwood (Kent).

# European countries meet in World Cup qualifiers

LONDON, Sept. 8 (R) — There will be no European Economic Community spirit of co-operation when member countries Belgium, Ireland, France and the Netherlands battle tomorrow in European qualifying group two matches of the World Soccer Cup.

Belgium meet France in Brussels and the Netherlands play the Republic of Ireland in Rotterdam in one of the tightest group struggles for World Cup final places in Spain next year.

Wales and Czechoslovakia, the top two nations in group three, meet in Prague and bottom two Iceland and Turkey play in Reykjavik. Group four leaders England play bottom-of-the-table Norway in Oslo, Yugoslavia make a crucial visit to Copenhagen to play Denmark in group five and Scotland, the group six leaders, are at home to Sweden in Glasgow.

Belgium's strong defensive qualities and ability to rebound into

devastating attack on the break have carried them to the top of group two with nine points from six matches. But France, who have six points from four games, shocked the Belgian 'Red Devils' by defeating them 3-2 in Paris in April.

The outcome could be swayed by the comparative performances of two great midfielders, Wilfried Van Moer of Belgium and Michel Platini of France.

The Netherlands, World Cup runners-up in 1974 and 1978, field an experienced side which includes five foreign-based players against Ireland in a match which the Dutch must win to preserve realistic hopes of travelling to Spain.

The Irish will be without three of their top players, forward Nick Walsh and full back Chris Hughton (injured) and midfielder Gerry Daly (suspended). But Dutch coach Kees Rijvers is expecting them to give his team a tough match.

# Seoul more suitable than Nagoya to stage Olympics, IOC reports claim

SEOUL, Sept. 8 (R) — South Korea appears to be the favourite to host the 1988 summer Olympic Games, according to reports issued here today.

The report by representatives of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) fact-finding missions showed that Seoul, the South Korean capital, offered more suitable than Nagoya of Japan.

The IOC is expected to vote on the site in Baden-Baden, West Germany, on September 30. Nagoya has offered to host the 1988 games permanently at the foot of the Mt. Fuji, but it is reported that the offer would be rejected because a large majority of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) oppose the plan.

Mr. Paulsen, President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, said in his fact-finding report that "there is no doubt that both cities can and will host the Olympic Games in an adequate way."

Nagoya has everything set out on paper to start after the Baden-Baden decision. Mr. Paulsen reported after visiting both Nagoya and Seoul last June.

But, he said, "in Seoul, other than for rowing, yachting and equestrian events, the games could be held in 1984."

A report by representatives of the NOC to Nagoya and Seoul during last March and April said: "From our observations and from the statistics supplied to us we became conscious of the present shortage of good hotel accommodations in both cities."

But the report said that in Seoul "the problem was not so acute and there was evidence of much construction work in this field."

"In Nagoya there seems little prospect of a substantial rise in the number of hotels to be built (although there would be more than at present) since there were grave doubts about the need for this amount of hotel space once the games were over."

The NOC report also said the roads in Seoul "allowed far freer movement of traffic. In Nagoya... the traffic, possibly due to the volume, moved much more slowly."

Mr. Paulsen said the South Korean delegation plans to present its application together with a film on sports sites there to the IOC at Baden-Baden.

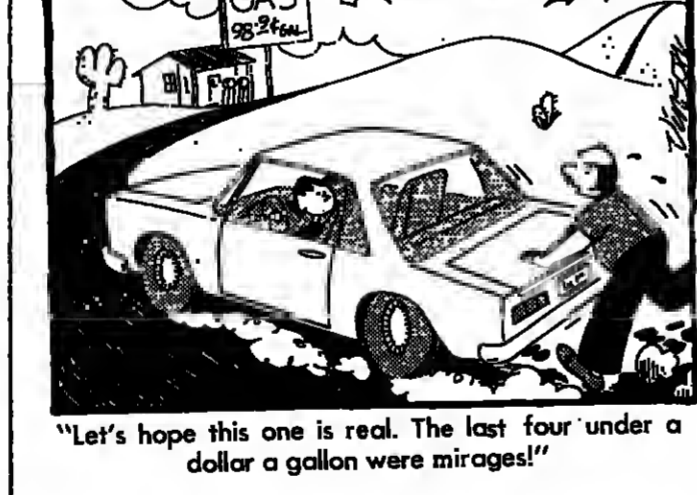
# World Cup Oceania group standings

WELLINGTON, Sept. 8 (R) — Final standings in the World Soccer Cup Oceania division which has been completed.

	P	W	D	T	F	A	Pts.
New Zealand	8	6	2	0	31	3	14
Australia	8	4	2	2	22	9	10
Indonesia	8	2	2	4	5	14	6
China-Taipei	8	1	3	4	5	8	5
Fiji	8	1	3	4	6	35	5

New Zealand now meet the winners of the other three Asia-Oceania groups, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and China, in play-offs to decide two qualifiers for the 1982 finals in Spain.

# THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



# Springboks cement unbeaten record

HANGAREI, New Zealand, Sept. 8 (R) — South Africa's Rugby Springboks cemented their unbeaten record in provincial matches on their tour of New Zealand with a 19-10 victory over their Auckland at Okara Park today.

But as a final buildup to Saturday's crucial third test against New Zealand, the match was a disaster. In the most volatile encounter of the tour so far, three Springboks went off the field for medical attention and others were left nursing minor cuts and bruises.

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# GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K97 ♠AQ10976 ♦AQ3♦8  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1♥ Pass 2♦ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠872 ♠AQJ107 ♦KQ6 ♦AQ  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1♥ Pass 2♦ Pass 3♥ Pass 3♥ Pass 4♦ Pass 4♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠J872 ♦AQ83 ♠J1073  
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q7—As South, vulnerable, on hold:  
♠9872 ♥KJ83 ♦J62♦72  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
Pass Pass Dble. Pass 1♥ Pass 3♥

Look for answers on Saturday

# JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

What does it grow?

DOXIE

UGLly

MEAFED

YANAWY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ACRID POPPY SICKEN UNLESS  
Answer: What that rich Englishman had— POUNDS TO SPARE

# Peanuts



# Andy Capp



# Mutt 'n' Jeff



# FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1981

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you can expect delays so tackle duties of a career nature early in the day. Study a civic matter carefully before making any judgment on its faults. Be logical.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure you don't vent your ire on a higher-up or you could soon regret it. Don't quibble over a pressing bill.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some new enterprises may seem to be profitable, but they will need further study before making definite plans.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have promised to keep your end of a bargain, and now want to get out of it, but it's to your best interest to carry through.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) An old friend could be annoying now, but you could have brought this on yourself. Strive for increased harmony.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) It is wise to handle regular duties instead of seeking pleasure. Work diligently to gain your goals. Use care in motion.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day to engage in creative work. Show others that you have much talent. Sidestep a well-known troublemaker.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your environment and make plans to make it more comfortable for you. Arrive on time for appointments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Much care in motion is advised to avoid possible accident. Express happiness with close ties in the evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You want to improve your financial position, so take time to study the situation before investing. Be wise.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may think you're not getting ahead as fast as you should, but doing anything rash at this time would be foolhardy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Contact those involved in mutual plans you have and put them in operation in a most intelligent fashion. Use common sense.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't rely so much on friends and get busy on own duties. Make sure you don't lose your temper with anyone.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to solve difficult problems and will do remarkably well provided the right education is accorded your intelligent progeny. Teach to be more businesslike. Working with hands is important early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

# THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. De Witt

ACROSS

1 Spilled liquid

5 Ice mass

9 Agnew

14 Carte

15 Swan genus

16 East wind

17 Silesian river

18 Navy flying team

20 Huffs and puffs

22 Newspaper paragraphs

23 Once named

24 Minus

26 Those at hand

28 Worn out

31 Slowly, in music

32 Webster

33 Kind of picture

35 Renaissance sword

39 Heraldic border

40 Red Sea land

42 Buffalo's county

43 Psalm verse ending

45 Arctic

46 Mema

47 Cuban dance

49 Places to ski

51 Strew

54 Mark of office

55 Swiss river

56 Move stealthily

58 Delist

62 Like senior citizens

65 Bring up

66 Playwright

67 Crackle

68 City on the Humboldt

69 Nid

70 Salts

71 -in-the-wool

DOWN

1 Air pollution

2 Mother of Helen

3 Singles

4 US decoration

5 Hope

6 Oldtime immigrant

7 Deteat

8 Jstuous

9 Perceived by the

10 Dog

11 Durne

12 Regulations

13 Caucasian native

19 - corner

21 Adjust

25 Erolitic

27 Optimistic

28 Slaughter or Cabell

29 Front

30 Season

31 Vampire

34 Epitheat for a robin

36 Goff's hazard

37 Seine tributary

38 Impost

41 Winning margin

44 Animal coops

48 Simple

50 Canon

51 Carl or Françoise

52 Pianist

53 Frankie or Cabell

53 Husseln and Sadel

54 Lance

57 Millay or Ferber

59 Leen (on) the

60 Benefit

61 Stepped

63 Since

64 Banished ones: sbb.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PAIS BALEO NIANA  
RIJAL OLLIVE AQAM  
OICRIWALLIE AQAM  
ATTEND LICERTEN  
VEST TART  
SUPERMEN TORPOR  
ANT TAXIS BRILLE  
BILIE INANINA PADIS  
ROBIST SIERIST FIEI  
ENTAILL SECTIONS  
UPAS BROS  
BIAA PUCE BROWSE  
ONCRET NABIDMOON  
FELIE CHOKIK EROI  
REIL HENCE RENE

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## WORLD

## Dost leaves Delhi as Zia seeks peaceful solution to border issue

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (R) — The Kabul government wants India's strongest support during this month's United Nations debate on Afghanistan, diplomats said today.

Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, who left Delhi today for Kabul after explaining to Indian leaders his government's new proposals for an Afghan settlement, has said he believes India could play an important role in getting agreement.

Mr. Dost met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao yesterday and told them Kabul was flexible on procedural matters for finding a solution. An Indian government spokesman said he understood the new Afghan flexibility covered a range of issues including readiness for trilateral talks with neighbouring Pakistan and Iran, instead of insisting on separate talks as in the past, and keeping an open mind on

what role the United Nations should play in such discussions. Some Indian sources said they thought the flexibility also extended to whether President Babrak Karmal would take part in such talks as head of government or head of a political party.

Mr. Dost's visit followed a period of hectic diplomatic activity, including his own trip to Moscow last month and visits to Pakistan and India by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin.

Mr. Firyubin apparently failed to soften Pakistan's stand during his talks in Islamabad but President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said later the new proposals showed "considerable flexibility".

## Australian unionists bar S. African from congress

SYDNEY, Sept. 8 (R) — The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) convinced a black South African unionist not to attend its congress when she turned up at the meeting here yesterday.

Lucy Mvubelo, deputy vice president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, later told Reuters she had agreed with an ACTU official who told her at the door it would be better if she did not attend. "I thought it would not be very much value to force my way in. I did not want to embarrass anybody," she said.

Mrs. Mvubelo, 61, had been met at the congress venue by a hostile group of anti-apartheid demonstrators who accused her of being a pawn for the South African government.

ACTU president Cliff Dolan said meanwhile that he had been told the Clothing and Allied Trades Union invited Mrs. Mvubelo but the union had later

said she was not its guest after it received "certain information".

Mrs. Mvubelo told a news conference yesterday that Australia should not support sanctions against South Africa and she encouraged Australian firms to retain investments there.

Her visit was organised by the Australia-South Africa Association, a group of businessmen who want stronger trade links with South Africa.

Allan Dexter, secretary of the association, told reporters yesterday that Mrs. Mvubelo was not an "Auntie Tom".

"It is very easy for everybody to criticise the South African government and the association brought her here to improve relations with South Africa," he said. "I feel it's rather unfair to give judgment without hearing my case... I am not a stooge, Mrs. Mvubelo said.

Blacks would be the sufferers if sanctions were applied against South Africa, she said.

## Sudan denies Libyan report of trouble

CAIRO, Sept. 8 (A.P.) — The Sudanese capital, Khartoum, was reported "calm and normal" today and spokesmen for the presidency and army dismissed as "pure invention" "fabrication" a Libyan report that a state of emergency was enforced.

Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has strongly condemned the Sudan's renewed ties with Egypt despite Cairo's peace accords with Israel. He has also called for Numeiri's overthrow and criticised the increasingly strong ties between Washington and Africa's largest country, Sudan.

President Numeiri for his part has accused the Libyan leader of seeking Soviet help to infiltrate the Sudan and instigate sabotage acts against his 12-year old pro-Western regime.

Relations between the two countries have been tense since Soviet equipped Libyan troops intervened militarily in Chad, Sudan's neighbour to the West. Libyan troops have been there since November and the Sudanese army has been concentrated on the Western borders.

The Libyan news agency JANA, in a dispatch from Khartoum last night alleged a state of emergency had been declared after a group of Sudanese army officers asked President Numeiri to resign of grounds he was not coping with the "railroad" state of the country.

The Libyan report said ten officers had been arrested and more were being rounded up as army desperados were called in and guards placed on government offices, the radio and television buildings.

The Sudan, plagued by

### Border attacks

But today in Islamabad, President Zia said that Pakistan would take steps to defend itself against border violations by Afghanistan.

The president said an air attack on a Pakistan border post last Saturday and a raid by 40 Afghan troops on a border village yesterday showed a definite pattern. The incidents ended three months of quiet on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

President Zia told reporters: "Whenever there is any move or prospect of talks at the international level on the Afghan issue such violations take place, probably as a show of strength to create a situation for Pakistan."

The president said the violations could not be stopped simply by shooting down a plane in a particular area because the Pakistan-Afghanistan border extended across 2,250 kilometres of remote and mountainous terrain.

President Zia said that because the problem could not be solved by a single action Pakistan preferred moderation and international efforts to settle the border

### der violations.

President Zia's comments seemed to confirm an assessment by Western diplomats that border violations were a way of reminding Pakistan there could be a price to pay for its strong condemnation of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

However, President Zia indicated that Pakistan had not changed its mind on the key question of Pakistan's refusal to negotiate with President Karmal as the head of a government.

"Pakistan has made clear that it has certain principles over which there can be no compromise," President Zia said.

The president is scheduled to meet U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley later today for talks about American military sales to Pakistan.

Mr. Buckley told reporters on his arrival today that it was an "extraordinary coincidence" that the border violations happened shortly before his visit.

Mr. Buckley last visited Pakistan on June 11 to negotiate a three billion dollar military and economic package for Pakistan.

## Solidarity pledges support for East bloc free trade union movements

GDANSK, Sept. 8 (R) — Poland's Solidarity union congress expressed support today for free trade union movements throughout the Soviet bloc and denounced what it called "the lies being disseminated about us."

In a message adopted by an overwhelming majority of the 892 delegates attending the congress, Solidarity said: "we support those of you who have resolved to enter the difficult road of struggle for a free union movement."

The message was addressed to workers in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania and the Soviet Union.

Earlier in its fourth day the congress adopted a resolution challenging Poland's communist rulers on the issue of worker self-

### management.

It called on the Sejm (parliament) to hold a national referendum before approving government bills on how Polish industry is run and threatened to boycott the legislation if it is enacted.

## S. Africa files case against U.S. reporter

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 8 (R) — American reporter Nat Gibson, bureau chief of United Press International (UPI) in South Africa, appeared in court today charged with publishing a report "calculated to alarm or depress members of the public".

Mr. Gibson, 43, was not asked to plead, and the case was adjourned to Oct. 5.

The charge, made under South Africa's defence act, stems from a report sent by Mr. Gibson in June last year on industrial unrest in Eastern Cape province which referred to army movements.

Defence lawyer Kelsey Stuart said after the short hearing the charge carried a maximum sentence of six months in jail. Mr. Gibson told reporters that the Afrikaans newspaper Die Transvaler, which carried the report, had paid an admission of guilt fine of 100 rand (\$106). Mr. Gibson said that after consultation with his editors in New York he had refused to pay a similar admission of guilt fine and would contest the case.

## Indo-U.S. ties still bitter, Delhi aide says

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (A.P.) — External Affairs Minister P.V.N. Rao said today that Indo-American relations were passing through a "temporary phase of bitterness" following India's controversial rejection of an American diplomat assigned here.

Mr. Rao added that relations between the world's largest multiparty democracies would have worsened if the diplomat, George Griffin, had been allowed to take up his post as political counsellor at the American embassy here.

He did not specifically say that Mr. Griffin former, political officer at the U.S. embassy in Kabul, was associated with American intelligence agencies as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged last week.

The decision followed "careful evaluation" of Mr. Griffin's role during his early period in India at the U.S. Consulate in Bombay, before he left in 1971 for Bangladesh.

The decision triggered retaliation from Washington which barred an Indian diplomat, Prubharaka Menon, from taking up an assignment with the Indian embassy there.

He shrugged off as "regrettable" statements by American officials who said that the Indian move against Mr. Griffin followed a Soviet disinformation campaign against the U.S. diplomat. India, he added, was not influenced by the remarks of another country about the diplomat.

## East bloc, Cuba, Vietnam to watch "West-81" drills

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (R) — The defence ministers of all the East European Warsaw Pact States, Cuba, and Vietnam have arrived in the Soviet Union to watch large-scale military manoeuvres close to the Polish border. The TASS news agency said today.

Among those present is Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, who holds the defence portfolio in the Warsaw government, according to the report.

TASS gave no indication of when the ministers arrived, saying only that they had been invited by Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov.

Marshal Ustinov is directing the manoeuvres, code-named "West-81", which involve about 100,000 men. They started last Friday and are due end this weekend.

Brief newspaper reports on the manoeuvres today said that small-scale tactical exercises were taking place in various zones. But in general the land, air and sea forces taking part were preparing for a major mock battle later in the week.

## Guatemala severs U.K. relations over Belize row

GUATEMALA CITY, Sept. 8 (R) — Guatemala broke off consular relations with Britain yesterday, it was officially announced here.

The announcement came two weeks before Britain grants independence to its Central American colony of Belize after years of wrangling with Guatemala over territorial rights.

A statement by presidential spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman said the Guatemalan government would not allow any kind of commercial ties to continue between Guatemala and Belize.

Mr. Toledo Vielman told reporters the decision had been taken because Britain was granting Belize "unilateral" independence.

He said the government had ordered its two consulates in Belize and all British consulates in Guatemala to close.

"Guatemala, as of today, will not allow any type of relation or commercial ties ... with Belize," he said.

Guatemala, Britain and Belize signed a treaty last March apparently ending more than a century of wrangling over Guatemala's claim to sovereignty over the British colony which is tucked between Mexico and Guatemala on the Caribbean side of the Central

### American isthmus.

But problems arose over Guatemala's right to use two small coral islands off Belize, which was conceded in the agreement, and Guatemala said it would not recognise Belize if Britain went ahead and granted independence.

Britain has 1,600 troops in Belize patrolling the border with Guatemala and has announced that they will stay "for an appropriate period" after independence on Sept. 21 to guarantee security.

Under the agreement, Guatemala was to have given up its claims to Belize in return for access to the Caribbean and the use of Belizean ports as well as the two islands.

Britain and Guatemala have not had full diplomatic relations since 1963 because of differences over Belize. Britain's last colony on the Latin American mainland, Belize, formerly known as British Honduras, has been a British possession since the mid-17th century. With an area of 23,000 square kilometres, it has a population of about 150,000.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman said: "We are not making any change in Belize independence plans which are to go ahead on schedule on Sept. 21."

"There is no reason to believe that Guatemala is contemplating military action against Belize. We have no intention of reinforcing the British garrison in Belize."

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### TASS gives details of 'West-81'

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (R) — Soviet ships assembled in the Baltic have been divided into two opposing fleets for the current "West-81" manoeuvres being staged along Poland's borders, the official TASS news agency has reported. Yesterday's report was the first mention of the ships since the war games began last Friday. TASS said the warships had been assigned to either the "North" or "South" armies fighting a mock war in the exercises, which involve around 100,000 men. According to Swedish officials, Moscow has moored some 60 warships off the Lithuanian coast, the largest flotilla of naval vessels gathered in the Baltic since World War II. TASS did not give any new information on the progress of the manoeuvres except to say that the two opposing armies were still getting into position for the major operational part of "West-81".

### IRA landmine blows up police car

BELFAST, Sept. 8 (R) — Two policemen were killed in Northern Ireland yesterday when a land mine exploded under their car, police said. The attack occurred under the mainly Catholic village of Cappagh near Pomeroy, 100 kilometres west of Belfast in County Tyrone. Police said it was detonated by remote control by members of the outlawed Provisional Irish Republican Army. The bomb blew a large crater in the road and threw the car into a field. A tight security cordon was thrown round the area and an aircraft and two helicopters helped in the search for the guerrillas. A few hours earlier a car bomb exploded in Londonderry damaging 14 shops and offices. Police had cleared the streets following a tip-off and no-one was injured. A bomb was discovered in a hijacked car in another part of Londonderry but was defused by an army squad. Police said at the weekend that more attacks could be expected.

### Chinese guerrilla group captured

PEKING, Sept. 8 (R) — A guerrilla group called the "China Imperial Guards" has been captured and found guilty of a variety of major crimes, including stealing arms and plotting to destroy a military airfield, a provincial radio report said. The radio report from Jiangxi province in southeast China said the "counter-revolutionary felons" stole guns and ammunition from a Chinese air force unit, conspired to destroy the unit's airfield and oil depots, robbed banks and planned to escape to Hong Kong. The report, received in Peking, said the group's leader had been found guilty of "attempting to become an outlaw and the people's enemy in the mountains." The brief report gave no other details of the case or how big the group was. Given the seriousness of the crimes, at least some members of the gang could expect death sentences.

### Reagan predicts U.S. economic prosperity

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (R) — President Reagan has said the future of the U.S. economy was bright but he warned Americans that recovery from inflation and other problems was only just beginning. He predicted in a Labour Day message taped for radio broadcast that his economic policies of reducing taxes and government spending would create millions of additional jobs and put more money into the pockets of workers. The president, however, said great efforts were needed because "we are only beginning a recovery that will take many long months — we are only beginning to emerge from an economic crisis still gripping the rest of the world."

### Sikh demonstrators arrested in Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (R) — Hundreds of Sikhs were detained here yesterday when they volunteered themselves for arrest after a large demonstration in protest against alleged discrimination and other grievances. The demonstration near parliament house was organised by one of two rival factions of the Akali Dal, a powerful Sikh-dominated party in northern Punjab state. The organisers listed a number of demands including greater power for states within the Indian union, the merger of Punjab-speaking areas with Punjab state and better prices for agricultural products.

### Crippled Irish author dies at 49

PARBROOK, England, Sept. 8 (A.P.) — Crippled Irish writer Christy Brown who typed bestsellers with the toes of his left foot, has died at the age of 49, his family said. Family members said Mr. Brown and his wife, Mary, were having dinner Sunday night at their home in this Somerset village in western England when he choked to death. Almost totally paralysed since birth, Mr. Brown had his first book — "My Left Foot" — published in 1954. In it he told of his fight to conquer his disabilities.

## Southam Zoo's believe it or not



All children, this unique group of youngsters, comprises of a kid, six lion cubs, and three puppy dogs. Photo taken at Britain's Southam Zoo.

## Swiss dig in for the next war

BERNE, (R) — Switzerland's far-sighted government is issuing iron rations to keep the civilian population alive for at least three days in the event of war or any other emergency.

Family-size tins of edible powder marked "food for survival" are rolling off the conveyor belt at a factory in Orbe, north of Lausanne, and in three years' time every communal authority will be supplied.

In case of disaster or if the cabinet considers war imminent, it can order the rations to be transferred to reinforced underground shelters that are an integral part of all homes built since 1965.

Householders know they are already supposed to stock rice and other dry goods but the new rations are meant for cases of chemical pollution or radioactive fallout where people would have to stay in their bunkers for days on end.

In a country which has had no direct experience of war for more than 100 years, last week's announcement of the 39-million-franc (\$18 million) food plan inevitably provoked some amusement.

The federal office for civil protection has ordered the equivalent of 19.5 million individual daily rations from the Nestle factory, specifying they must have a shelf life of at least 10 years.

Parents will be responsible for feeding their children aged under two, but everybody else should obtain 1,640 calories per day from the biscuit-like rations.

Breakfast is a 50-gramme (two-ounce) mainly sugar and cocoa tablet containing carbohydrate, protein and fat.

The main bunker meal is a 150-gramme (five-

ounce) tablet containing soya meal, starch, vegetable fat, yeast, glutamate, wheat bran, spices and anti-oxidants. Consumers can add salt and pepper to taste, and both tablets can be eaten dry or dissolved in water.

If any rations were unused after 10 years, an official said, the tablets might be added to bread or turned into animal food.

The civil protection office announced the food programme as part of the country's overall strategy to survive a future war or catastrophe.

It said that as of last Jan. 1 Switzerland had artificially ventilated shelter space for 4.75 million people or 75 per cent of the population and that by the year 2000 every citizen would find room.

A network of command posts, hospitals and mechanical workshops safe from nuclear attack from a near-perfect infrastructure for the continuation of life after the bomb.

Ever since World War II, when open spaces in cities were dug over to produce vegetables, the federal government has insisted that half the staple foodstuffs be home-grown and in March 1980 Swiss voters gave it the power to buy up strategic commodities in time of peace as well as war.

The Swiss Peace Council promptly condemned the emergency food programme as "complete balderdash" and criticised the fact that the Swiss-based multinational company Nestle would be paid 39 million francs (\$19 million) "subsidy" for producing the rations.

In a statement the council said Switzerland would be better advised to promote an active international policy of peace instead of "desperately patching up the old delusion about safety."